ND GIS Users Conference





Mitigation Planning & Community Development

Donald Borgen & Sheldon Tuscherer donald.borgen@ndsu.edu
701-237-3951



Outline INTRODUCTION HAZUS-MH METHODOLOGY **MITIGATION PLANNING** BENEFIT - COST ANALYSIS HAZUS-MIH HAZUS-MIH & HAZARDS



HAZUS-MH: GIS Technology

Arc Desktop 7.1

HAZUS since 1997

Cameo – Identify chemicals & properties

Aloha – Dispersal model

Landview – Demographics

Marplot – search engine from TierII data



HAZUS-MH Components

Identify Hazard

Model Inventory

Quantify Impact

comprehensive risk assessment by integrating information of hazards with inventory information





HAZUS-MH Inventory

Building Inventory

- Demographic Data
- Exposure (# & \$)
- Agriculture
- Buildings

Utility

- Water
- Oil and Gas
- Electric Power
- Communication

Transportation

- Highway Systems
- Railway Systems
- Ports & Harbors
- Airport Facilities

Critical Facilities

- Schools
- Hospitals
- Police & Fire Stations
- Dams



Mitigation Planning Benefit - Cost Analysis

It's a comparison of

Before mitigation conditions

to the

After mitigation conditions.

If damages are reduced after mitigation is implemented, then there are benefits to count.



Donald Borgen

NDSU Emergency Management & Planning

Chemical Hazards

CAMEO:

- Chemical Library to identify chemical and properties
- Notify special response resources
- Located plot plans, facility layouts, and chemical inventories

ALOHA: Dispersion model

Determine initial isolation zones



Benefit Cost Analysis

If the benefits are greater than costs, the project is cost-effective.

Some things are more cost-effective than others.

The benefit-cost ratio (BCR) is used to compare cost-effectiveness.



Benefit Cost Analysis

Benefits are more difficult to determine than costs.

Benefits happen in the future and must be calculated probabilistically (statistically).

Project costs are easier to determine because they occur up front and are determined by cost estimates for each project.



The Concept of Risk

"Risk" is a simple term for the monetary value of future damages.

"Value" means that future damages are always expressed in terms of money.

"Risk" is the single most important concept in mitigation planning and Benefit – Cost Analysis (BCA).



The Concept of Risk Risk equation:

Hazard and Risk

HAZARD (FREQUENCY & SEVERITY)

Probability of Damaging HAZARDS

X PROPERTY
EXPOSED
TO
HAZARD

Value and
Vulnerability
of Property
Exposed
to Hazard

HAZARD
RISK
(DOLLARS)

Severity
of Threat
to the Built
Environment



HAZUS-MH Impact Assessment

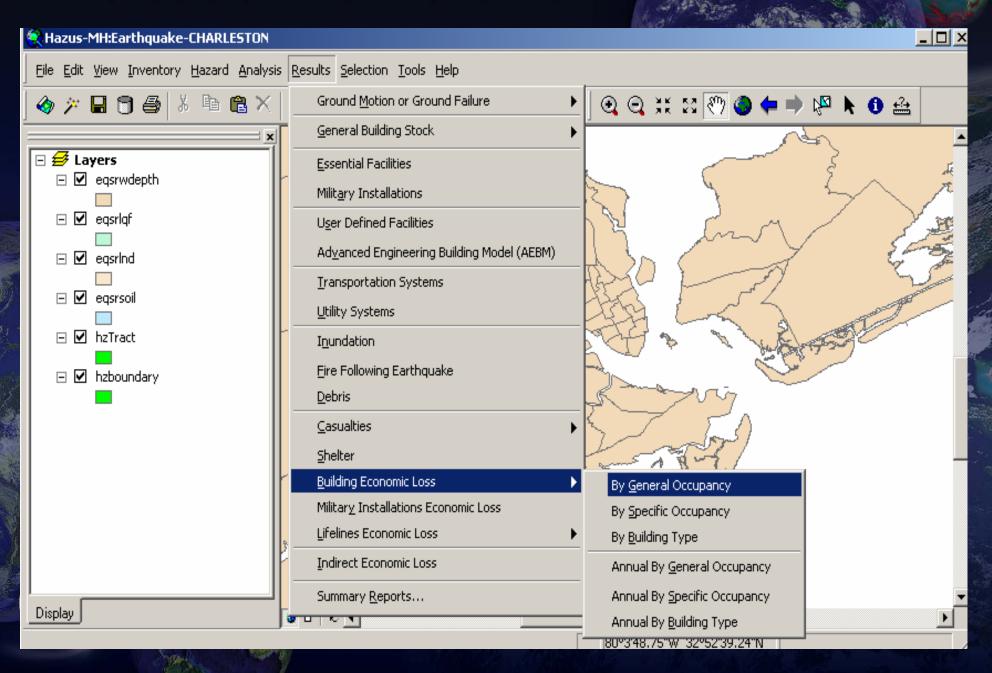
EQ Flood Wind WMD

Inventory
Building Stock
Critical Facilities
Transportation
Utility
Demographics

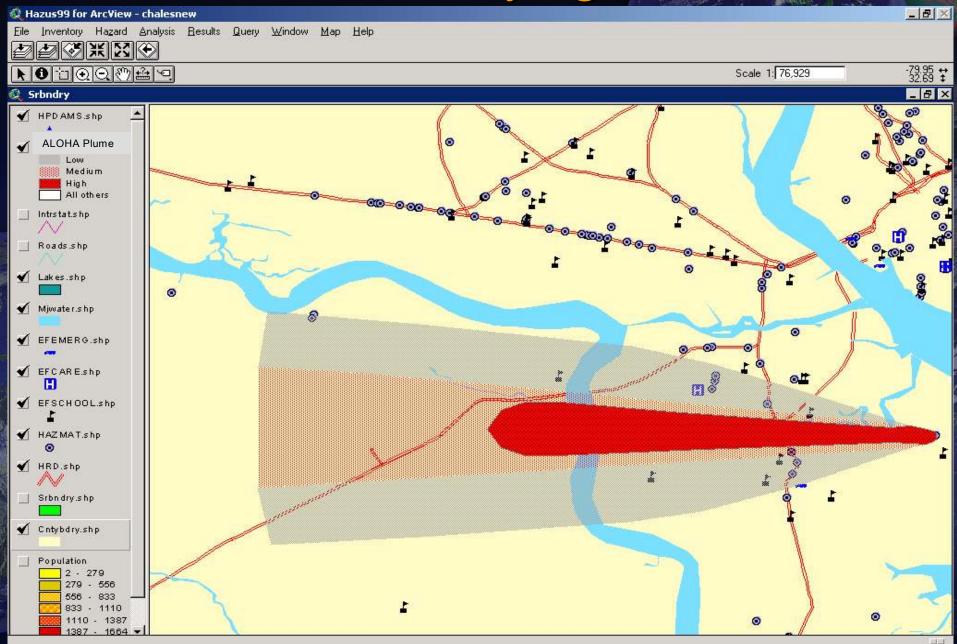
VulnerabilityBuilding Stock
Schools
Hospitals
Transportation
Vulnerability
Utility
Police Stations
Fire Stations
EOC



HAZUS-MH Results Menu



ALOHA Plume Overlaying HAZUS-MH



- IDENTIFY vulnerable areas that may require planning considerations (e.g., land use or building code requirements)
- ASSESS the level of readiness and preparedness to deal with a disaster before the disaster occurs
- ESTIMATE potential losses from specific hazard events, including preevent, near real-time, and post-event report capability
- DECIDE on how to allocate resources for the most effective and efficient response and recovery
- PRIORITIZE the mitigation measures that need to be implemented to reduce future losses



HAZUS-MH

Federal, State, and Local governments
use HAZUS
for pre-disaster Preparedness and Mitigation
and
post-disaster Planning & Response

1997





HAZUS-MH and Risk Management

Prepare

Mitigate

Physical Impacts
Economic Impacts
Social Impacts

Recover

Respond



Identify Hazards Hazard regulation & control measures.



